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ARMY
MEDICAL *

SEP 6 1946

GENERAL KIRK, COL. GARDNER RECEIVED BRAZILIAN AWARDS

LIBR Honorary memberships in the Brazilian Academy of Military Medicine were recently bestowed upon Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, and Colonel Leon L. Gardner, MC, Director of Army Medical Library.

The coveted honors were awarded General Kirk and Colonel Gardner following a recommendation by Major General Florencio de Abreu, The Surgeon General of the Brazilian Army. General de Abreu and his party inspected medical installations in the Zone of the Interior early this year on an extended tour of the country.

RADIC-ACTIVE URANIUM ISOTOPES OPEN
UP UNEXPLORED PROCESSES OF LIFE

An "x-ray" of the dynamic processes of living now is available to medical research.

Possibility of obtaining for the first time relatively large amounts of radio-active isotopes through the uranium piles of the Manhattan District brings basic biological investigation to a new frontier, according to a statement by Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, whose office will cooperate in the distribution of the materials to Army Hospitals.

The Surgeon General said requests for these materials should come from accredited research groups or educational institutions and should be directed to Isotopes Branch, Research Division, Manhattan District, P. O. Box "E", Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Isotopes as tools of medicine have been compared to the microscope and the x-ray, General Kirk pointed out. But these were useful largely for study of the organs of life whereas the isotopes open up the largely unexplored field of the processes of life. It is in this respect, rather than as actual remedies for anything, that the substances are of preeminent importance today.

MORE

RADIO-ACTIVE URANIUM ISOTOPES OPEN UP UNEXPLORED PROCESSES OF LIFE (Cont'd)

"Medical scientists", said General Kirk, "would like to know more about how calcium and phosphorus are used in building teeth and in uniting fractures, how iodine is used by the thyroid gland, exactly what happens when one or more of the glands of internal secretion starts malfunctioning, how the process of wound healing is carried out".

Such questions and hundreds of others whose answers now are among the secrets of life wait upon radio-active isotopes for clarification, he pointed out. Elements such as calcium, phosphorus, sulphur, iron and a score of others can be "tagged" with small amounts of the isotopes and followed through the body through their emission of beta and gamma radiation. The latter is the same as x-radiation.

Some of these radio-active isotopes may find a place as specific "medicine", medical officers point out. The most notable example to date is radio-active phosphorus, known chemically as P32. Phosphorus is an important constituent of both bones and blood. It is carried in the blood stream through the entire body. When the radio-active isotope is administered the blood stream is subjected to a radium-like bombardment. Consequently when the isotope was produced first in the cyclotron about seven years ago there were high hopes that it might mark a long advance towards the conquest of leukemia -- a cancer-like condition of the blood in which there is an enormous increase in white cells which, however, do not have the ability of ordinary cells of this sort to combat infection. Despite various complications and disappointments, use of P32 now is generally accepted as the treatment of choice for certain forms of leukemia. It brings about long remissions of the disease. It cannot be considered a "cure" for any leukemic condition in the present stage of the therapy but it is admittedly a long step in advance in the treatment of one of the most difficult maladies known to medical science.

The element iodine tends to concentrate in the thyroid gland. Since radio-active iodine behaves exactly the same as ordinary iodine in the body it was logical that it should be tried in malignant growths of the thyroid. Results to date have been somewhat puzzling and inconclusive. The same is true of other radio-active isotopes which have been tested for specific therapy.

But this whole field of medicine still is almost unexplored and physicians naturally are proceeding with great caution until they know more about specific effects and possible complications. Even if all prospects for the therapeutic use of isotopes fail to materialize, General Kirk stressed, the importance of a relatively abundant supply of these materials remains preeminent.

Any element -- 96 now are known -- is a combination of infinitesimally minute elementary particles. Those are protons, each carrying one charge of positive electricity; electrons, each carrying one charge of negative electricity; and neutrons, which are not electrically charged.

The nucleus of an atom is made up of protons, electrons and neutrons. Revolving around the nucleus somewhat as planets revolve around the sun, are electrons. There are precisely the same number of electrons revolving around the nucleus as there are protons in the nucleus which are not balanced by nuclear electrons. The number of outer electrons is the atomic number.

But there may be an extra neutron in the nucleus. It weighs precisely as much as a proton. It is electrically neutral. Hence it does not leave room for an extra outer electron. The atomic number remains the same. Element 92, which is uranium, remains uranium so long as there are 92 outer electrons. But with an extra neutron in the nucleus it weighs more. This heavier uranium is known as an isotope. Chemically it acts precisely the same as any other uranium.

For reasons not clearly understood various nuclear combinations are unable to stick together and break up with considerable violence. They then are radio-active, shooting out radiations which can be detected by means of various devices. Chief of these is the so-called Geiger counter. By means of it the presence of radio-active atoms anywhere in the body can be detected. For example, a person is given something containing radio-active copper, by mouth. The counter will enable a physician to follow the course of this copper through the entire process of assimilation by the body.

LEADING NEUROPSYCHIATRISTS NAMED
CONSULTANTS TO ARMY SURGEON GENERAL

Appointment of 18 eminent civilian neuropsychiatrists as consultants to the Secretary of War through the Surgeon General was announced by the War Department.

These medical scientists, who are located strategically throughout the Nation, are former Medical Corps officers who served with distinction during the war. Their appointment was made as part of Army Medical Department's program to maintain the highest standards of medical practice. They will evaluate, promote and improve even further the quality of medical care rendered the American soldier.

Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, approved naming of the men as in keeping with postwar planning of the Medical Department. The Army pioneered the armed services medical consultant program during the war by employing the services of recognized experts in medicine, both civilian and military, in constantly checking existing conditions and recommending improvements.

LEADING NEUROPSYCHIATRISTS NAMED CONSULTANTS TO ARMY SURGEON GENERAL (Cont'd)

In the sweeping program, all overseas commanders may assign medical experts from within the Army as consultants or employ the services of known leaders from foreign civilian populations. All scientists appointed today are connected with the Neuropsychiatry Consultants Division of the Office of The Surgeon General of which Brigadier General William C. Menninger, USA, is Director.

General Menninger, who, with his brother, Dr. Karl Menninger, founded the Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas, will continue as Chief Consultant after his Army discharge this month.

Naming of civilian consultants in Medicine and Surgery, is expected in the near future.

Appointees as neuropsychiatry consultants are:

First Army Area: Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg, 16 Farrar Street, Cambridge, Mass; Dr. Douglas A. Thom, 15 Autumn Street, Boston, Mass; Dr. Malcolm J. Farrell, The Walter Fernald School, Box C, Waverly, Mass; Dr. William H. Dunn, 26 E. 81st Street, New York City; Dr. M. Ralph Kaufman, 253 Marsh Street, Belmont, Mass.

Second Army Area: Dr. Lauren H. Smith, 111 N. 49th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Norman Q. Brill, 23 Franklin Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.; Dr. Manfred S. Buttmacher, Medical Service, Court House, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. John W. Appel, 111 N. 49th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Third Army Area: Dr. John S. Mays, 195 Elizabeth Place, Macon, Ga.; Dr. Joseph Skobba, 215 Doctors Building, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Lloyd J. Thompson, Bowman-Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Fourth Army Area: Dr. Perry C. Talkington, Doctors Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

Fifth Army Area: Dr. John H. Greist, Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Henry W. Brosin, University of Chicago, Ill.

Sixth Army Area: Dr. Clarke H. Barnacle, 1459 Dexter Street, Denver, Colo.; Dr. Edward G. Billings, 301 Ivanhoe Street, Denver, Colo.; Dr. Franklin G. Ebaugh, 4200 E. 9th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

BRIG. GEN. HART HONORED BY MEDICAL FOUNDATION

Brigadier General W. Lee Hart, USA (Retired) was awarded the degree of Doctor of Humanistic Letters early this month by Southwestern Medical Foundation, Dallas, Tex. General Hart was commander of Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, from December, 1937, until June, 1940. He was later Medical Director, Eighth Service Command.

ONLY NINE TICK-BORNE DISEASES
REPORTED IN ARMY THIS YEAR

Only nine cases of tick-borne diseases, four of which were Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, have been reported in the Army since January, Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, reported.

In a War Department announcement, General Kirk warned the peak of anticipated cases is expected during the hot months of July and August. After the first frost, ticks usually hibernate.

Credit for the low incidence of these diseases was due to personal caution practiced by soldiers and careful preventive measures of the Medical Department. Insect repellents, insecticides, and personal inspection are the main control measures employed in the Army although vaccination against Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever may be used for troops exposed to great danger of infection.

Of four cases of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, two were reported in O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Missouri, and one each at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Camp Carson, Colorado. Other tick-transmitted diseases contracted were relapsing fever, "Bullis fever," Colorado tick fever and tularemia. The latter can also be contracted by handling various species of wild game. Colorado tick fever was contracted by two soldiers while the others have occurred only once.

Close attention is devoted to this group of tick-borne diseases although military medicine is acutely aware that mosquitoes, flies, mites and lice are more deadly enemies of the military as well as civilian populations.

During 1941 there was one reported case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever in the Army. In 1942 were three, in 1943, thirty-eight, 1944, fifteen, and 1945, five. All-time high set in 1943 is attributed to the millions of troops on maneuvers in tick-infested areas throughout the United States.

Medical officers pointed out that only a small proportion of ticks in nature are infected and capable of transmitting a disease.

Army doctors continually stress that twice -daily inspections of persons in woody or grassy regions will virtually insure immunity from tick-borne disease. It takes the tick, which cannot fly, about six to eight hours to become firmly affixed to the body.

Tweezers, or some similar implement, are advised in removing ticks. In no instance, should they be removed by the naked hand. In the event they are crushed in the process infection may be transmitted to a person through a microscopic scratch in the fingers.

ONLY NINE TICK-BORNE DISEASES REPORTED IN ARMY THIS YEAR (Continued)

A GI-inspired method of removing ticks has considerable merit. A burning cigarette is held close to the exposed portion of the tick causing it to loosen its hold and drop from its victim.

In removing ticks with mechanical means, the head will sometimes break off and remain imbedded in the skin. It may cause secondary infection.

Elimination of low foliage and high grass will considerably reduce the tick hazard, Medical Department doctors said. A tick attacks by fastening its two hind legs to vegetation knee-high from the ground. When an animal or human approaches it purposely waves six of its eight spiny legs and affixes itself as its victim brushes by. Once contact is made it crawls over the skin, seeking a suitable area for attachment usually in a perspiring area or hairy region. Once they are gorged on blood they drop off. While feeding they transmit the infection.

Scientists state some types of tick can go from three to four years without feeding! That makes them less susceptible to insecticides.

GARDINER GENERAL HOSPITAL WILL BE FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS

In response to requests for the conversion of the Gardiner General Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, for non-military use Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced that it was necessary for the War Department to retain the property as Headquarters for the Fifth Army and Fifth Army Area.

In making the announcement, the Secretary said a thorough survey of other available sites for the Army Headquarters had shown the federally-owned property now occupied by Gardiner Hospital as the most suitable. He added that he had reluctantly turned down a request of the Federal Public Housing Authority to convert the hospital into a housing unit.

GENERAL BLISS SPEAKS AT MURPHY GENERAL HOSPITAL DEDICATION

Brigadier General Raymond W. Bliss, Deputy Surgeon General, was main speaker at dedication ceremonies of Murphy General Hospital, Waltham, Mass., on June 15.

He said, in part:

"We are here today to officially name one of our Army General Hospitals. In so doing we proudly honor the memory of a gallant Medical Department soldier.

"It has been customary and has seemed appropriate and fitting to associate with our general hospitals, the names and memories of persons whose lives

GENERAL BLISS SPEAKS AT MURPHY GENERAL HOSPITAL DEDICATION (Continued)

have been devoted to humanity. Some of these general hospitals are: Ruth Gardiner, a member of the Army Nurse Corps who gave her life in this war in the service of her country -- The Gardiner General Hospital in Chicago; Harvey Cushing, illustrious and devoted surgeon -- The Cushing General Hospital in Framingham, Massachusetts; Walter Reed, whose name will always be associated with the cause and prevention of yellow fever -- The Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D. C.; William Fitzsimons, the first medical officer killed in World War I -- The Fitzsimons General Hospital in Denver, Colorado, and, incidentally, the hospital where Frederick Murphy received his training as a medical technician; William Beaumont, great student in physiology whose career was devoted to the study of one wounded comrade -- and whose profound studies have helped generations following him -- The William Beaumont General Hospital in El Paso, Texas; George Sternberg, a former Surgeon General of the Army and a leader and teacher in preventive medicine and hygiene -- The Sternberg General Hospital in Manila, P. I.

"The memories which these names invoke are a continuing inspiration to all in the hospitals as well as everyone in the Army Medical Department.

"Frederick G. Murphy, Private First Class of Weymouth, Massachusetts, serving as a medical technician with the 65th Division in battle in Germany, was one of the outstandingly gallant of these men. He received the highest decoration our country can bestow -- The Congressional Medal of Honor."

BRIG. GEN. SIMMONS RETIRES FROM ACTIVE DUTY

After 30 years of active duty in the Medical Corps, Brigadier General James S. Simmons, Chief, Preventive Medicine Service, Office of The Surgeon General, retired July 1.

General Simmons will be dean and professor of public health in Harvard University School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.

No stranger to the Boston area, General Simmons served as assistant corps area surgeon, with headquarters in Boston, from 1936 to 1940 when he was assigned to the Office of The Surgeon General. He also holds a doctorate in Public Health from Harvard which he received in 1939.

General Simmons was born in North Carolina in 1890. After graduation from Davidson College in 1911, he obtained his medical degree in 1915 from Pennsylvania School of Medicine. In 1934 he won a Ph.D. degree from George Washington University School of Medicine.

Since entering military service in 1916, General Simmons has served with distinction in outstanding military medical installations within the United States, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines. He has served also

BRIG. GEN. SIMMONS RETIRES FROM ACTIVE DUTY (Continued)

on the Executive Committee of the United States of America Typhus Commission, the Committee of Medical Research, Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Malaria Committee and as a member of the National Advisory Health Council of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Among numerous other activities he is a member of the Advisory Council to the Health and Sanitation Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and of the Scientific Committee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a visiting lecturer in preventive medicine at George Washington and Yale Universities, and at the University of Michigan School of Health. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Philippine Research Institute, of the Governor General's Advisory Committee for the Control of Leprosy for the Philippine Islands, in charge of the Army investigation of the encephalitis epidemic in St. Louis (1933), a federal representative for the National Board of Medical Examiners, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Foundation of Tropical Medicine, member of the Board of Directors of the Carlos Finlay Institute of the Americas, and honorary consultant to the Army Medical Library.

General Simmons has been awarded honorary degrees by Davidson College, Duke University, University of Pennsylvania, Marquette University, and the University of North Carolina. He has been awarded the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal, the Sedgwick Memorial Medal for distinguished service in public health, the Carlos J. Finlay National Order of Merit by the President of Cuba, the Walter Reed Medal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, of which society he is president this year, as well as president of the American Academy of Tropical Medicine. In 1945, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the War Department.

BRIG. GEN. NOYES NAMED ETO SURGEON

Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes, Army Medical Corps, is now the Chief Surgeon of the European Theater, it was announced by Headquarters, USFET. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Albert W. Kenner, now on the staff of the Secretary of War. Colonel Alvin L. Gorby, MC, served as Acting Theater Chief Surgeon until the arrival of General Noyes.

General Noyes formerly directed medical activities in the Fifth Service Command. He saw service in World War I, having joined the Army Medical Corps in 1915, two years after his graduation from the University of Oregon Medical School. He was honor graduate and medalist at the Army Medical School in 1916 and subsequently has become a member of the American College of Physicians, the Association of Military Surgeons, and the American Medical Association.

His 30 years of service with the Army Medical Corps include overseas duty in the Philippines and Hawaii as well as at various army medical

BRIG. GEN. NOYES NAMED ETO SURGEON (Continued)

installations throughout the U. S. and duty at The Surgeon General's Office in Washington, D. C. General Noyes was camp surgeon and commanding officer of the 3,000-bed station hospital at Fort Benning, Georgia. He was then commanding officer of the Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, Mass., before becoming surgeon for the Fifth Service Command in June, 1944.

General Noyes remarked in an interview that, "Medical organization in the European Theater has fast become comparable to the peacetime standards at home now. The same high level of medical care will be maintained for all U. S. personnel and their dependents.

General Noyes' wife, who lives at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, and his daughter, now a student at Ohio State University, will join him in Frankfurt this summer.

MILITARY SECTION PLANNED BY AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

A section on Military Psychiatry was approved for inclusion in American Psychiatric Association at that organization's 102nd annual meeting in Chicago. A standing Association Committee was also approved in the field of Military Psychiatry.

About 150 former medical officers of the Army and Navy attended the organizational meeting of the section when Capt. Francis J. Braceland, Chief of Psychiatry, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy, was elected chairman. Dr. Lauren H. Smith, Director of the Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital, and former Ninth Service Command Neuropsychiatry Consultant, was chosen Secretary.

Active participants in the new section are Dr. Malcolm J. Farrell and Dr. Norman Q. Brill. When in service, Dr. Brill succeeded Dr. Farrell as Deputy Director, Neuropsychiatry Consultants Division, Office of The Surgeon General, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

9 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES WITH MORE THAN 25 YEARS SERVICE GIVEN CIVILIAN HONORS

Sixty-three Medical Department employees, nine of whom boast more than 25 years of War Department service, hold civilian awards today.

In a colorful ceremony attended by high Medical Department ranking officers and representatives of the Secretary of War, Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, presented the awards. Citations for outstanding service during the war were read by Col. Howard W. Doan, Executive Officer, Office of The Surgeon General, and chairman of the SGO Committee on Civilian Awards.

9 MEDICAL DEPT. EMPLOYEES WITH MORE THAN 25 YEARS SERV. (Cont'd)

Representing the Office of The Secretary of War were Gordon D. Taft, Chairman of the War Department Civilian Awards Board, and his assistant, Walter K. M. Slavik; Jacob Mason, Chief, Policy Formulation & Project Development Section, Employee Utilization Branch, CPD, and Carolyn L. McGowan, Personnel Technician, Employee Utilization Branch, CPD.

Persons honored who have observed their silver anniversary in War Department employment were Minnie Acheson and Ethel Chase, Washington, D. C.; Agnes Adam, Erie, Pa.; Rosanna Ashwood, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edna Frick, Richmond, Va.; Nellie Mullins, Leon, Iowa; Inez Thomas, Baltimore, Md.; May Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., and Benjamin Oppenheim, New York, N. Y.

PHARMACIST DUTIES IN POSTWAR ARMY OUTLINED BY GENERAL KIRK

Additional duties for pharmacists in the Army Medical Department were outlined today in plans submitted to the War Department General Staff by Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General.

In General Kirk's plan legislation will be sought to organize a Medical Service Corps which will place Pharmacy, Sanitary and Medical Administrative corps under one table of organization. Provisions are made for a pharmacist officer to serve in the Office of The Surgeon General. That officer will act as advisor to The Surgeon General on all pharmacy matters and will direct pharmaceutical activities of the Medical Department.

Utilizing pharmaceutical training and aptitudes to the utmost, pharmacist officers will be charged with the purchase, examination, shipment, storage and standardization of the drugs and medical supplies required by the Army. They will coordinate the preparation of Supply Tables and aid in preparation of standards of drugs and medical supplies.

In command functions they will be placed in charge of all types of Medical Supply depots as well as subordinate positions in the depot. And they will be named assistants to surgeons in battalions and regiments, as commanders of headquarters and battalion units, adjutants, medical and general supply officers and laboratory officers in Medical and General laboratories.

No little part of their future duties will be instructing at training schools. Pharmacy officers will be especially sought in Regular Army commissioned ranks for duty in the postwar Army which will require three officers of their capabilities for every thousand men. It is thought that additional duties given pharmacists will release other Medical Department officers from administrative duties.

Further, pharmacists will be qualified to serve in multitudinous hospital capacities as pharmacy officer, executive officer, adjutant, supply officer, mess officer, registrar, evacuation officer, hospital detachment commander and detachment of patients commander. They will compound and dispense medicines in units as large as General Hospitals.

In strictly combat organizations, the pharmacist will assume more authority than ever before. They will serve as medical and general supply officer, to medical groups and battalions and command ambulance units.

In procurement jobs they will deal with contracts, purchase, inspection, shipment, storage, testing and standardization of medical equipment. Further, pharmacists are playing vital roles in administrative positions in the Office of The Surgeon General.

General Kirk stated that pharmacy officers will receive the same pay, emoluments and retirement benefits as other officers of similar grade and length of service in the Regular Army. Promotions in field grade will be, as in the case of other branches, consistent with the needs of the service.

ARRIVALS, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

COLONEL ROLLO P. BOURBON, MC, of Washington, D. C., formerly Headquarters, Continental Base Section, United States Forces, European Theater to Office of Personnel, Overhead.

COLONEL GEORGE E. LINDOW, MC, of San Antonio, Texas, formerly Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater to Office of Personnel, Overhead.

COLONEL ESMOND R. LONG, MC, of Wayne, Pa., formerly of inactive status to Medical Consultants Division.

COLONEL NORMAN E. PEATFIELD, MC, of Hamilton, Mass., formerly Headquarters, Continental Base Section, United States Forces, European Theater to Office of Personnel, Overhead.

COLONEL MYRON P. RUDOLPH, MC, of Washington, D. C., formerly Fort George G. Meade, Md., to Office of Personnel, Overhead.

COLONEL JOHN T. B. STRODE, MC, of Arlington, Va., formerly Ashford General Hospital, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to Physical Standards Division, Disposition & Retirements Branch.

COLONEL TOM F. WHAYNE, MC, of Clinton, Ky., formerly of Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, N. J., to Preventive Medicine Division, Office of Director.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT W. DUPRIEST, MC, of Springfield, Oregon, formerly Headquarters, Western Section, United States Forces, European Theater to Office of Personnel, Overhead.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANK G. LESLIE, MC, of Rockville, Md., formerly of MDRP, Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, N. J., to Office of Plans & Operations, Education & Training Service.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL AGNES A. MALEY, ANC, of Covington, Okla., formerly of Headquarters, United States Forces, India-Burma Theater, Calcutta, India to Nursing Consultants Division, Overhead.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LARRY A. SMITH, MC, of Minot, N. D., formerly of MDRP, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas to Office of Personnel, Military Personnel Service, Procurement Separation & Reserve Branch.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BENJAMIN A. STRICKLAND, JR., MC, of Lynchburg, Va., formerly MDRP, Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas to Physical Medicine Consultants Division, Office of the Director.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM E. STROZIER, MC, of Washington, D. C., formerly MDRP, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., to Physical Standards Division, Office of the Director.

MAJOR MAXWELL GAGE, MC, of Ventnor, N. J., formerly of Thomas M. England General Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J., to Neuropsychiatry Consultants Division.

MAJOR SAUL JARCHO, of New York, N. Y., formerly MDRP, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas to Preventive Medicine Division, Medical Intelligence Branch.

MAJOR RUSSELL MURRAY, JR., Ord Dept., of Arlington, Va., formerly Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., to Executive Office, Personnel Authorization Unit.

MAJOR JOHN H. TRENHOLM, MAC, of Arlington, Va., formerly Binghamton Medical Depot to Office of Supply, International Branch.

MAJOR WILLIAM R. WILLARD, USPHS, of Los Angeles, Calif., formerly Fort George G. Meade, Md., to Office of Personnel, Overhead.

1ST LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. HOLCOMB, MAC, of Los Angeles, Calif., formerly Headquarters, Fourth Replacement Depot to Historical Division, Overseas Branch.

DEPARTURES, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

COLONEL BRYAN C. T. FENTON, MC, of Silver Spring, Md., formerly Office of Plans & Operations, Deputy Director for Operations to Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

COLONEL JOHN E. GORDON, MC, of Boston, Mass., formerly Historical Division, Overseas Branch to Separation Center, Fort Dix, N. J.

COLONEL FRANK G. LESLIE, MC, of Rockville, Md., formerly Office of Plans & Operations, Education & Training Service to Separation Center, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

COLONEL GEORGE E. LINDOW, MC, of San Antonio, Texas, formerly Office of Personnel, Overhead to MDRP, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

COLONEL WALTER L. PERRY, MC, of Pasadena, Calif., formerly Office of Personnel, Overhead to Louisville Medical Depot, Louisville, Ky.

COLONEL ROBERT P. REA, MC, of Corona Del Mar, Calif., formerly Office of Personnel, Overhead to MDRP, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRED J. FIELDING, MC, of Los Angeles, Calif., formerly Office of Personnel, Military Personnel Service, Classification & Records Branch & Acting Chief, Military Personnel Service to MDRP, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

MAJOR LESLIE J. KROB, MAC, of Norman, Okla., formerly Management Engineering Division, Application & Progress Branch to Separation Center, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.

MAJOR WILLIAM RJ WILLARD, USPHS, of Los Angeles, Calif., formerly Office of Personnel, Overhead to United States Public Health Service.

CAPTAIN JAMES D. BOOLE, MAC, of Washington, D. C., formerly Office of Plans & Operations, Resources Analysis Service to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN ANTHONY J. BRUNSE, MC, of Ozone Park, N. Y., formerly Physical Standards Division, Disposition & Retirements Branch to MDRP, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

CAPTAIN JOHN T. HARTMAN, MC, of McAllen, Texas, formerly Physical Standards Division, Disposition & Retirements Branch to MDRP, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

CAPTAIN RAYMOND PENNEYS, MC, of Philadelphia, Pa., formerly Physical Standards Division, Induction & Appointment Branch to Separation Center, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

CAPTAIN ICIA M. PERRY, ANC, of Huntington, W. Va., formerly Nursing Consultants Division, Army Nurse Branch to Separation Center, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN S. PHILLIPS, JAGD, of Larchmont, N. Y., formerly Legal Division to Separation Center, Fort Dix, N. J.

1ST LIEUTENANT HARRY V. HERNDON, MC, of New Orleans, La., formerly Physical Standards Division, Office of the Director to Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas.

1ST LIEUTENANT MAX L. HUTT, MAC, of New York, N. Y., formerly Neuro-psychiatry Consultants Division to Separation Center, Fort Dix, N. J.

PROMOTIONS, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel

FRANK G. LESLIE, MC, of Rockville, Maryland, Office of Plans & Operations Education & Training Service.

Major to Lieutenant Colonel

HAROLD F. DORN, MAC, of Bethesda, Maryland, Medical Statistics Division, Overhead.

REASSIGNMENTS, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

COLONEL CLIFFORD G. BLITCH, MC, of Tallahassee, Florida, transferred from Office of Personnel, Overhead to Medical Consultants Division.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD P. MASON, MC, of Preventive Medicine Division, Infectious Disease Control Branch, Epidemiology Section, designated as Chief, of Infectious Disease Control Branch.

CAPTAIN EDWARD R. TAYLOR, JAGC, of Albans, N. Y., of Legal Division, designated as Director, Legal Division.